THE

WEEKLY ENTERTAINER.

For MONDAY, May 11, 1801.

Memoirs of Edward Duke of Kent, his Majeſty's fourth Son.

HIS Royal Highneſs Edward, Duke of Kent, the fourth ſon of his preſent Majeſty, was born the 2d of November, 1767.

In the ſpring of 1785, he was ſent to the Continent to complete his education. His Royal Highneſs remained about a twelvemonth at Lunenburg, and afterwards at Hanover, till October, 1787, when he went to Geneva, where he reſided till the beginning of 1790; at which time he left Geneva, and returned to England. During his ſtay on the Continent, he was much admired by all who knew him, and his conduct was unſtained by any of thoſe faſhionable vices or exceſſes, which ſometimes mark and diſgrace our young nobility in foreign countries. In April, 1789, whilſt at Geneva, he was appointed Colonel of the 7th regiment, or royal fuſileers.

Shortly after his arrival in England, his Royal Highneſs was ſent upon duty to Gibraltar, where his regiment was alſo ordered. He remained there till June, 1791, when he ſailed with his regiment for Quebec. In October, 1793, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General.

While in Canada, his Royal Highneſs made repeated applications to be employed on actual ſervice, and at laſt obtained permiſſion to join the army under Sir Charles Grey, then going to attack the French Weſt India ſettlements. The orders for this purpoſe did not reach his Royal Highneſs till January, 1794, when in that country all communication by water was frozen up, and the French party was then ſo powerful in America, that it was thought extremely hazardous for one of his rank to attempt paſſing through the United States.

To make or find a difficulty where his duty calls him, is, however, a thing unknown to his Royal Highneſs: he, immediately, therefore, before his intentions could be made public, ſet off for Boſton, travelling with great rapidity, croſſing lakes upon the ice, and fortunately upon his arrival at that place, he found an Engliſh packet there, in which he inſtantly ſailed for the Weſt Indies.

After a narrow eſcape from one of the enemy's privateers on his paſſage, his Royal Highneſs reached the army in ſafety, juſt at the commencement of the ſiege of Fort Bourbon, in the iſland of Martinique. He there took the command of the brigade of grenadiers, and in the courſe of the ſiege, and during the remainder of that glorious campaign, particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his uncommon zeal and activity, conſtantly ſharing in every danger and hardſhip with the meaneſt ſoldier in the army.

Upon the reduction of the French Weſt India iſlands being completed, his Royal Highneſs, finding his health conſiderably impaired by fatigue and the effects of the climate, embarked for Halifax in the Blanche frigate; and ſhortly after his arrival in Nova Scotia, he was appointed to the command of the troops in that province.

During a reſidence of ſeveral years in that country, his conduct univerſally excited the higheſt admiration and eſteem. The following ſketch, which was written at that time by a gentleman, who had every opportunity of being well-informed on the ſubject, contains a very accurate and particular account of his character and mode of life.

"His Royal Highneſs conſtantly riſes before day-light, both in ſummer and winter; and this he has invariably practiſed through life. The inſtant he is up, he drinks coffee, which is prepared for him over-night; the hair-dreſſer of the regiment then attends him the firſt of any officer, which prevents all murmuring in others at being obliged to dreſs and be in the field at ſo early an hour; and it is a rule with him always to ſet the example, when he thinks any thing neceſſary to be done by thoſe under his command, which may be deemed an inconvenience or a hardſhip.

"When dreſſed, he regularly inſpects the accounts of his houſehold for the preceding day: he then, in ſummer, exerciſes his regiment for about two hours, always giving the word of command, and explaining every manœuvre himſelf: in the field, he appears to great advantage, being perfectly maſter of his profeſſion, and having a remarkably powerful and diſtinct voice, with great coolneſs and preciſion in the delivery of his orders. By his attention and perſeverance, he has brought his regiment to a degree of perfection, in point of diſcipline and appearance, hardly to be equalled in the Britiſh ſervice.

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" His Royal Highneſs is extremely attentive to the real welfare of the troops, and charitable to their families when in want or diſtreſs; and few officers poſſeſs in a higher degree thoſe qualities which ſecure the affection and confidence of the army. They ſee that zeal or merit, even in the loweſt ranks, never eſcapes his notice, or goes unrewarded; that though ſtrict in his diſcipline, he is perfectly impartial, and impoſes no duties but what are eſſentially requiſite to the exiſtence of a well-regulated army, and that he always ſpares himſelf leſs than any other man under his command.

" The buſineſs of the garriſon is entirely tranſacted by himſelf; he ſees, hears, and determines every thing, and is at all hours acceſſible upon duty; ſo that whoever has occaſion to wait upon him, let his rank be what it may, is certain of ſeeing his Royal Highneſs, and of having an immediate and explicit anſwer.

" In his mode of living he is very abſtemious, never exceeding two glaſſes of wine at dinner, nor was he ever in his life known to be intoxicated: yet he frequently ſees company, and keeps an elegant table, where the utmoſt freedom and good humour prevails, though without ever deviating into any improper exceſſes.

" To every ſpecies of gaming his Royal Highneſs is an open and avowed enemy, and ſo effectually checks it in others, that this vice is unknown in the garriſon. The only amuſement of which he partakes, is a play occaſionally acted by the officers, which he patronizes and encourages.

" To thoſe who merit his confidence or protection, he is ever a moſt firm and ſteady friend, and omits no opportunity in his power of ſerving them; and ſuch is his integrity, that no conſideration was ever known to induce him to ſwerve from a promiſe he had once given.

" In his family, he is a moſt kind and indulgent maſter, free from caprice or paſſion; a remarkable proof of which is, that all his principal ſervants are the ſame which firſt attended him on his outſet in life.

" To the poor he is a liberal benefactor; and even when in embarraſſed circumſtances, ariſing from loſſes by ſea and other unavoidable expences, he conſtantly dedicated 500l. a year of his income to the relief of private indigence and diſtreſs.

" His Royal Highneſs has ſhewn the moſt unremitting attention to the ſecurity and welfare of the province, and to the ſafety of the garriſon: all the fortifications have been repaired, and ſeveral new works have been added where they were required; ſome of which were entirely planned by himſelf, and reflect great credit on his judgment as an engineer. Telegraphs have been erected throughout the country, by which every ſpecies of intelligence can be conveyed with the utmoſt rapidity and preciſion;

ciſion; and by his prudence and moderation, the greateſt harmony has invariably ſubſiſted between the military and civil powers.

"The legiſlative aſſembly of the province have lately unanimouſly voted five hundred guineas, for the purchaſe of a diamond ſtar, to be preſented to him in their name, as a teſtimony of the reſpect and affection they ſo deſervedly felt for his perſon and character."

In the fall of 1798, his Royal Highneſs was obliged to leave Halifax, and to return to England for medical advice, in conſequence of a ſevere hurt which he received in his left thigh, from his horſe's falling, and rolling upon him. His departure from Nova Scotia on this occaſion was univerſally lamented as a public calamity; and he ſailed from that country followed by the tears and prayers of thouſands.

On his arrival in England, he had the ſatisfaction to find, that his conduct whilſt abroad was highly approved of by his Majeſty, the Miniſters, and the nation at large, and he was every where received with the moſt flattering marks of eſteem and applauſe; and ſhortly afterwards, in April, 1799, he was created Duke of Kent and Strathevie, and Earl of Dublin, with an eſtabliſhment of 12,000l. a year.

In May following, his health being then re-eſtabliſhed, his Royal Highneſs was appointed General and Commander in Chief of all the forces in Britiſh North America; to which country he ſailed ſoon after in the Arethuſa frigate.

The news of his intended return to America, diffuſed the moſt lively ſatisfaction throughout the Britiſh dominions in that quarter of the globe; and on his landing again at Halifax, he was welcomed with the moſt unbounded demonſtrations of joy by all ranks of people.

On aſſuming the ſupreme command in America, his Royal Highneſs devoted himſelf, with the moſt unceaſing aſſiduity, to the duties of that important truſt; among many other beneficial regulations which he framed, he eſtabliſhed a clear and uniform ſyſtem of conducting the public buſineſs throughout the different departments of that country, on a plan equally calculated to prevent all irregularity or confuſion in accounts, or any improper expenditure of public money. So intenſe was the application of his Royal Highneſs, that he materially injured his health, as he experienced in conſequence ſuch ſevere and repeated bilious attacks, that in the courſe of a twelvemonth he was under the neceſſity of ſoliciting permiſſion to paſs the enſuing winter in England.

It was at one time in agitation to have ſent his Royal Highneſs as Commander in Chief to Ireland, had the Lord Lieutenant been withdrawn on the Union being completed, as was at firſt intended; and few officers could have been ſelected better qualified

fied for ſuch a ſituation; as, independent of his military abilities, he poſſeſſes great prudence, firmneſs, and moderation, and has ever been ſingularly happy in gaining the affection and confidence of all claſſes of people wherever he has commanded; a point of infinite importance in the preſent temper and diſpoſition of that country.

His Royal Highneſs at preſent reſides chiefly at Kenſington Palace, where he leads a quiet retired life, mingling but little in the gaiety or diſſipation of the metropolis, to which he always had an averſion.

From principle, he has uniformly avoided intermeddling in any ſhape with party or politics, though he poſſeſſes every requiſite to ſhine in a public aſſembly; for to a clear and comprehenſive mind, he unites great general information, with a moſt perſuaſive and graceful delivery; and in private circles he is much admired as a correct and elegant ſpeaker.

In his perſon, his Royal Highneſs is tall, and elegantly proportioned, with a remarkable fine countenance, and bears a ſtriking reſemblance to his Majeſty, eſpecially in the profile. From hardſhips and change of climate, moſt of his hair in front has fallen off, which rather adds to the dignity of his appearance as a ſoldier, a profeſſion to which his life has been dedicated, and in which he is an enthuſiaſt!

We ſhall conclude by obſerving, that as a public character, he is deſervedly reſpected and admired; and in private life, no man is more univerſally beloved than the Duke of Kent, by all who have the happineſs of being acquainted with him.

CHARACTER *of* GENERAL BONAPARTE.

By Sir F.' D'Ivernois.

THE attempt to reſtore the ſalt duties, one of the great pretended grievances of the monarchy, furniſhed Bonaparte with an opportunity to render himſelf extremely popular. He oppoſed it; and, to ingratiate himſelf ſtill further with the multitude, propoſed that it ſhould be declared "as a fundamental principle, that articles of the firſt neceſſity were liable to no impoſts." The Jacobins in this oppoſition concurred with him, or rather took him for their leader; which produced the revolution of Prairial.' He delivered the triumphal notification of it to the Council, and this meaſure gave him the confidence of Barras; he regarded him as an inſtrument to ſecure the General's attachment to him in future; and the part he took is a proof of its undiminiſhed continuance. In this belief he continued till the very laſt.

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There was certainly no union of intereſt, or communication of their greater plans, between Barras and Sieyes; but it admits no doubt, that each of them ſeparately ſaw the events which muſt follow the progreſſive loan; that it would increaſe the deficit, and produce another revolution. Each of them thought that he muſt take a leading part in it, or be its victim: and repeated experiments had ſhown both of them, that by the old conſtitution Government could not be carried on; and, therefore, that new powers muſt be created, as well as new men raiſed to power.

As the Government was become effectively pretorian, this could not be effected without the conſent of the army, which might be with moſt facility ſecured by ſome General high in their eſtimation; but they had no inducements to hold out to ſuch an one, ſhort of ſetting him abſolutely at the head of the new Government.

For this purpoſe, Bonaparte was fitteſt in many reſpects; his aſcendancy with the army continued higher than that of any other General; the withdrawing him from his command to concert meaſures with him, was more ſafe, as he was in a manner unemployed, than the recal of any other great officer, who were each at the head of an army vigorouſly oppoſed.

Barras and Sieyes, moſt probably, each communicated their project to him, but privately; and each were favourably heard. The ill ſucceſs of the French arms in Europe gave to one of them a plauſible pretence, to move in the councils of the Directory to recal him by a ſecret order into Europe, which the other craftily acceded to; each intending thereby to carry his private project into execution. If the order had not been ſecret, the army of Egypt would have detained him by force; nor could it be avowed on his return. Each of the parties thought his preſence neceſſary to complete their arrangements with him, and to enable him by his agents to gain over the troops of the interior: but if the ſecret order had been made public, his not being ſent off to the command of one of the greater armies, immediately after his arrival, could not have been accounted for; and each of theſe latent rivals, Syèyes and Barras, to cover his ſeparate views in the General's ſtay at Paris from the other, pretended to think that the change of fortune at the end of the campaign, the approach of winter, and an uncertainty where, on this change of circumſtances, his preſence would ultimately be moſt wanted, made it more prudent to defer the determination of his appointment.

Although Sieyes and Bonaparte affected great diſtance at the return of the latter, the event of the revolution proves that they differed publicly, while there was in private the moſt confidential communication between them: and Barras had offered to divide the ſupreme power with Bonaparte, who ſucceeded in entirely deceiving them; for the treaty for that purpoſe was pending

between them at the time the revolution took place. The double negociation of the General is therefore a certain point; and the ſuppoſition, that it commenced before his return from Egypt, removes moſt of the great difficulties in the hiſtory of the conſular revolution.

He may have arrived in France, and remained there ſome time, negociating with both the Directors ſeparately, without deciding for whoſe offers he ſhould determine; but it would have been unſafe to him to have concluded with Barras and the Jacobin party, as they had determined to reſtore the ſyſtem of terror, and begun it by the introduction of the law of hoſtages, in order to make the levy of the progreſſive loan effective. Inſurrections then prevailed in many quarters; this would have made them univerſal: and the armies of the allies on the borders, being ſuperior to thoſe of France, the reſtoration of a monarchy, and the termination of his new power, muſt have been its probable conſequence.

We ſhall ſelect only two traits of his character, deduced from his conduct at the time of the revolution; proving his utter contempt of the opinion of mankind, reſpecting his moſt public declarations. When he entered at the head of a military force, to announce his will, into the Council of Five Hundred, on the morning of that event, he was charged by Linglet with the ſubverſion of the conſtitution; on which he exclaimed, "The conſtitution! you violated it on the 18th of Fructidor, on the 22d of Floreal, and on the 30th of Prairial." The firſt of theſe violations, Sir F. D'Ivernois obſerves, was his own work and his own victory, and in the laſt his brother took the lead.

The revolution of Prairial had terminated in an unprecedented manner; none of the vanquiſhed party ſuffered either exile or death. Perhaps in this revolutionary warfare the hoſtile parties had, by a tacit convention, adopted the principle laid down by an officer, which appeared in the papers at that time; that as political cataſtrophes were now very frequent, the laws of revolution ſhould be eſtabliſhed, as well as laws of war; and quarters ought to be given to an enemy who lays down his arms. The firſt orders of Bonaparte, when Conſul, were infractions of this public law; but, after mature reflection, he recalled them.

Some meaſures following his aſſumption of power, tended to reconcile many to it. The law of the progreſſive loan was repealed; that which exacted hoſtages of the nobility mitigated, ſecurities were only demanded of them. He reduced the leaders of the Jacobins to the moſt abject ſubmiſſions, which, to deſtroy their credit, he publiſhed: and, to counterbalance their remaining power, recalled the exiles of the revolution of Fructidor, and with them the partiſans of the firſt conſtitution. He cloſed the liſt of emigrants, and endeavoured to form his council

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of the ableſt men of all parties. The expectation of the ſtability of his Government, drawn from his firmneſs and aſcendancy of character, raiſed the 5 per cent. fund, called the conſolidated third, to double its former price, or 21½ per cent. And even the royaliſts were not averſe to his exaltation; they ſaw in it the ruin of the Jacobin party, in which they willingly aſſiſted; and in the ſetting up of the effective Government of a ſingle perſon, no obſcure way opened to the reſtoration of the lawful King.

But many of his meaſures were of a very different caſt. On the ſuppreſſion of eighty newſpapers, with an inſolent hypocriſy, he affirmed, that now the liberty of the preſs had ſucceeded to its licence." The nomination of mayors, and all officers of corporations, he has confided to his conſular præfects; and by them they are removable. He has had the weakneſs or wickedneſs to promiſe liberty to the negroes; and he has uſurped many of the powers, veſted in the deliberative bodies of the new conſtitution by himſelf. The following is a moſt flagitious inſtance of one of theſe acts. The depoſed Government had obtained eighty millions of livres, by transferring the receipts of the taxes of certain departments to the advances. This debt, in the ſhort ſitting of St. Cloud, on the day of the revolution, was declared ſacred. There remained due ſeventy millions, when the Conſul ſeized the revenues ſo pledged; his Chancellor of the Exchequer, Gaudin, aſſuring the creditors, that the meaſure was by no means hoſtile " to their intereſt, properly underſtood." It appears alſo, that more political courage, or at leaſt conſtancy, has been attributed to him than he poſſeſſes; nothing can be more fluctuating and wavering than his meaſures, with reſpect to the emigrants, have been.

This was the twelfth of Gaudin's plans to fill the treaſury of the Conſul, and the only effective one; the other eleven deſerve no notice: all failed, and the deficit appears more threatening than ever*. Hence, when his power ſhall come to depend on what revenue he can raiſe by taxation, it muſt fall: it appears, however, hitherto to have ſufficed to clothe, arm, and ſubſiſt great bodies of men, until he can precipitate them on the neighbouring ſtates, where they are paid and fed by them; and they have, without doubt, made him ſome lucrative returns for the charge of their firſt fitting out.

Poſſeſſed only of ſuch a feeble and decreaſing revenue, Bonaparte has founded his new conſtitution on two principles, which jointly multiply public expences indefinitely: the firſt is that of abſolute equality, which the original experimentaliſts in Government dared not to venture to adopt. Every man is thereby equally eligible to every function in the ſtate, and even

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* Average of firſt nine months of the ſeventh year, 34 2-5ths millions per month; of the firſt four of the eighth year, 15 millions only.

to the Conſulſhip, whether poſſeſſed of an income or not, all pecuniary qualifications for any public truſt being diſavowed by it: and the ſecond is, that the ſalary of every public agent muſt be ſuch, as to ſupport himſelf and his family in a manner equal to the dignity of the office he fills, not to diſhonour merit in poverty. How profound a gulf of revenue theſe principles open, may be eaſily conceived, if to our ordinary expences of Government we add ſalaries to our two Houſes of Parliament, to the total magiſtracy of the realm, and all inferior officers now acting without pay; equal to the charge of maintaining themſelves and families, in a manner ſuitable to the dignity thoſe offices confer.

Bonaparte having thus involved himſelf under the neceſſity of impoſing taxes almoſt without limit, has involved himſelf alſo under a ſecond neceſſity, of excluding the firſt and ſecond claſſes of proprietors from all power; for none but men relatively without property will conſent to a ſpoliation of it, adequate to his future preſſing demands. Thus we underſtand how his declaration of the 29th of October following his acceſſion is to be conſtrued; that the only diſtinction to direct the choice of the new Government to places of truſt, will be probity, talents, and patriotiſm. Probity and patriotiſm he will diſcern only in thoſe men, and thoſe acts, which ſecond his views in unreſerved dependence. As much of talents and information of this deſcription as can be found, will be brought forward probably by him; and the power of the ſtate, with high emoluments, will be enjoyed by perſons of a lower claſs, but of venal and intriguing ability, convertible to every purpoſe of its employer.

Every nation in Europe now abounds with men of this deſcription, in the middle rank; what a ſpur muſt the acquiſitions of authority and wealth, by their own order in France, be to their ambition and deſire of gratification! Theſe are the effective agitators of every country; and no revolution, which has of late years taken place; no principle, which has been promulgated by the chaotic republic, has yet held out ſuch an excitement to them, to proceed in their efforts for general ruin.

In fine, we muſt obſerve, that the revolutionary principle is a cancer in the boſom of Europe; it has almoſt entirely eaten away the ſubſtance of the part it firſt ſeized upon. This is evident from the detached notices contained in this work of the interior ſtate of the country. France has not been able to defray above a ſixth part of the neceſſary charge of the police; her artizans have periſhed for want of employment, or by war, executions, and baniſhment, and none trained up to replace them; there are in that country many hoſpitals for the reception of children deſerted by their parents, but for want of being able to hire nurſes for them, eleven twelfths of them die; the bye-roads are, by the ſtate, put up to ſale; the bye-roads are to the circu-

lation of the commodities of the firſt neceſſity, what the ultimate ſubdiviſions of the veins and arteries are to that of the blood; the greater neither tranſmit or receive any thing but through the leſs: the public edifices, for want of repairs, are rapidly falling into ruin; and, to make up the deficiency of the requiſition of horſes, the Conſul has been obliged to ſeize them from the plough. Many and miſerable are the inſtances occaſioned by the unprecedented, unqualified adoption of the principle of equality; it has been ſhewn that its deſtructive powers being accelerated in their operation, muſt ſoon complete the eroſion of the old ſubſtance remaining; and being propagated with new vigour to new and ſeemingly ſound parts, muſt work the ſame ravages in them. This danger never menaced ſo ſtrongly the parts of Europe, hitherto apparently the ſafeſt from this cauſtic and irreſiſtible ferment. Such are the effects which the new practical ſyſtem of equality has the ſtrongeſt tendency to produce.

We ſhall only notice another conſequence of the new conſtitution. It takes away from France the poſſibility of diſengaging herſelf ultimately from every war, or laying down her arms; for Sir F. D'Ivernois here affirms, that the founders of the new conſtitution have, in the 86th article, had the unparalleled effrontery to renew the promiſe of the milliard or donative of 41¾ millions ſterling to the army, at the concluſion of ſuch a peace. After this ſolemn renewal of that fatal engagement by the exiſting government, the world muſt wait for peace until its fall, or until it be accompliſhed.

Such at leaſt is the opinion of Sir F. D'Ivernois. We hope that in this reſpect he is greatly miſtaken, or elſe that the preſent conſtitution of France will ſpeedily give way to one leſs hoſtile to the peace and happineſs of mankind.

GENERAL REVIEW *of* POLITICS,

For April, 1801.

FRANCE.

THE great object of victory is a durable peace; and the only mode of obtaining it, is moderation in the baſis propoſed. Great Britain and France now ſtand upon ſuch equal ground, that a permanent and honourable pacification may be an object of eaſy accompliſhment, if it be an object really ſought after by the Governments on both ſides. The prime obſtacle to ſuch an event, reſulted from the northern confederacy. The death of the Emperor Paul has probably left this confederacy without a head; and Bonaparte cannot be much intereſted in the concerns of any of the powers of the north. The Prime Miniſter

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of Great Britain profeſſes, that the victory lately obtained ſhall be uſed with moderation, and only as a means of obtaining a peace.

The French papers, of the 14th of April, contain nothing intereſting with regard to that republic, except the pleaſure they expreſs at the expected departure of Lord Carysfort from the Court of Berlin; an event which the French attribute to the diplomatic dexterity of General Bournonville, the French Ambaſſador at that Court. They are diffuſe in their details of the deliberate manner in which the King of Pruſſia is acting in the hereditary dominions of our Sovereign, as Elector of Hanover. The character of Hanoverian Envoy at his Court he has totally ſuppreſſed; and the officers of ſtate are all obliged to take an oath of fealty to him. Thoſe of the 15th of April, dwell much on the conſternation occaſioned in Paris by the ſudden death of Paul, and on the uncertainty how his ſucceſſor Alexander, may, or may not, be inclined to follow or relinquiſh his father's political maxims. The papers are entirely ſilent as to Admiral Gantheaume's ſquadron.

The Firſt Conſul has reſtored the Catholic religion throughout France. He has formed a treaty with the head of that church, and accompliſhed, in a few weeks, what the greateſt potentates have been unable to effect in ages.

The Moniteur of the 14th of April, contains the declaration of the King of Pruſſia to the Royal Council of Hanover. It begins by complaining of the conduct of England reſpecting neutral-ſhips, and refers to the Pruſſian declaration of the 12th of February, (' which England has thought proper to paſs over in ſilence.') It complains of the falſe principles in Lord Hawkeſbury's note in anſwer to the Swediſh Miniſter; alludes to the demands from Denmark; the departure of Meſſrs. Drummond and Vanſittart; the arrival of our fleet, &c. " It appearing that England will not deſiſt from her inſupportable demands, the King of Pruſſia is forced, agreeably to his engagements, to take the moſt efficacious meaſures in ſupport of the convention of the 16th of December; and for this purpoſe he will not only ſhut the Elbe, the Weſer, and the Ems, but will take poſſeſſion of the ſtates belonging to the King of England, as Elector of Brunſwick and Lunenburgh, ſituated in Germany." It concludes with requiring the Hanoverian Government to ſubmit, under pain of having the ſtates treated as enemies; and it is dated at Berlin, March 30.

(Signed) " HAUGWITZ."

When Louis XVIII. was ordered to quit Mittau, he wrote to the King of Pruſſia, to demand an aſylum at Warſaw. The anſwer of his Majeſty was polite, and was accompanied with this proviſo: " That he ſhould ſtand in need of further information,

before he could guarantee the reſidence requeſted." In conſequence of this reſolution, the Marquis Lucchefini had an interview with the Miniſter Talleyrand, who informed him that the French Government had no part whatever in the edict iſſued by Paul, enjoining the unfortunate Monarch to quit the Ruſſian dominions, and that the place of his retreat was a matter of indifference to the French Government. Accordingly the requeſt to reſide at Warſaw was agreed to, as long as he ſhould think it convenient.

The Paris journals of the firſt of April, aſſert that an inſurrection had taken place in Tuſcany; the only conſequence of which will be the ruin of the inſurgents. The French army in the ſouth of Italy is increaſing to 40,000 men, as if for ſome purpoſe; and 6000 men, it is ſaid, are to ſail from Ancona on an expedition; perhaps to Egypt.

Peace has been concluded between France and Naples, on the 28th of March. The King of Naples is permitted to retain the crown, and this is nearly all, for he ſeems to be totally at the diſpoſal of the French Republic. His ports are to be ſhut againſt Great Britain till the reſtoration of general amity.—The whole of the Neapolitan dominions are to be defended by French troops. The Iſle of Elba, together with ſome diſtricts in Tuſcany, are to be relinquiſhed to the French Government, and the patriots are to be indemnified for the loſſes they have ſuſtained by the advance of half a million of livres, and to be in general reſtored.

The NORTHERN CONFEDERACY.

A body of five thouſand Daniſh troops entered Hamburgh on the 29th of March, and poſſeſſed its fortified points. They gave aſſurance that the independence of the place ſhould be maintained, and its trade protected: and hitherto we believe they have adhered to their promiſe; and that not an Engliſh reſident has ſuſtained the ſmalleſt extortion.

Lubeck has ſince alſo been captured, and that after an obſtinate reſiſtance of ſeveral hours. The arrangement between Denmark and Pruſſia is now therefore obvious, or at leaſt may be eaſily ſurmiſed.

While the Danes occupy the Banks of the Elbe, the Pruſſians have, it is ſaid, entered the territory of Hanover without any oppoſition, and are to occupy immediately the Banks of the Weſer and Elbe.

HOLLAND.

From the Hague we learn, that the firſt chamber of the Dutch legiſlature has agreed to the plan for reviſing the conſtitution; and that the primary aſſemblies are ſpeedily to be convoked, to expreſs their wiſhes upon the ſubject. The legiſlative body has

paſſed

paſſed a decree of general amneſty in favour of all emigrants, exiles, and priſoners for political offences. Thoſe, however, are excepted, who have borne arms againſt their country, or who have violated their engagements, and betrayed their duty by delivering up the fleet and fortreſſes of the republic, and the colonies, to the Engliſh.

Intelligence was in the beginning of April received, that the Dutch fleet in the Texel was under Admiral De Winter, ready for ſea, which was the cauſe of Admiral Dickſon's ſailing for the coaſt of Holland.

RUSSIA.

The death of Paul, Emperor of all the Ruſſias, on the 23d of March laſt, being announced on the following morning, the Great Officers of State aſſembled and immediately proclaimed and crowned his eldeſt ſon, Alexander, Czar of that extenſive empire. The late Emperor Paul was 46 years and ſix months old, having been born on the firſt of October, 1754. He aſcended the throne the 17th of November, 1796; married the 10th of October, 1773, Mataria Alexiewna of Heſſe-Darmſtadt; who dying the 20th of April, 1776, he married, on the 13th of October following, Sophia Dorothea of Wirtemburgh-Stutgard, who was born the 25th of October, 1759. The agitation of Europe at this eventful change did not ſubſide before the paſſage of the Sound, in ſpite of the fortreſſes hitherto deemed impregnable, on the firſt of April was effected; and immediately communicated to the world, by that great and gallant officer, Sir Hyde Parker.

GREAT BRITAIN.

At midnight on the 15th of April an Extraordinary Gazette was publiſhed, announcing a complete victory over the Danes by Admiral Sir Hyde Parker. It will appear, according to the opinion of Lord Nelſon, that the engagement was as ſevere as any one in which his Lordſhip was ever engaged. The Danes ſeemed to have made very formidable diſpoſitions: they had aſſembled ſhips of the line, pontoons, gallies, fire-ſhips, and gun-boats, which were flanked and ſupported by extenſive batteries, on the two Iſlands called the Crowns; the largeſt battery was mounted with from fifty to ſeventy pieces of cannon. Theſe were again commanded by two 74's, two 64's, and a large frigate. The Danes were attacked by twelve ſail of the line and four frigates, commanded by Lord Nelſon. The reſult was the capture or deſtruction of eighteen ſail of ſhips, including in that number ſeven ſail of the line. Our loſs was conſiderable; it conſiſted of the death of Captains Moſs and Riou, two very brave and gallant officers; Sir Thomas Thompſon had his leg ſhot off; and 943 were killed and wounded.

After

After the Daniſh line had been deſtroyed, Lord Nelſon approached the city of Copenhagen, into which ſome bombs were thrown; but the Danes apprehending, and indeed ſeeing that our fleet could with eaſe lay the whole capital in aſhes, ſent a flag of truce on board Lord Nelſon's ſhip. In conſequence of the propoſitions made by the Daniſh Government, his Lordſhip went on ſhore, and waited upon the Crown Prince. A negociation was immediately entered into. Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, according to intelligence from Copenhagen, which arrived in England the 20th of April, has made an armiſtice with the Danes for fourteen weeks.

CHARACTER *of* POPE SEXTUS V.

[From Mrs. Piozzi's Retroſpection.]

THE greateſt name, perhaps, of that profeſſion (the prieſthood), which in 1586 adorned the papal chair, had been the very man named as inquiſitor over that jealous ſtate (Venice), tenacious ever of its independence: but Padre Montalto, afterwards Sextus V. knew the world too well; and *Retroſpection* ſees him flying from their territories with precipitation, as though he had put St. Mark's wings to his feet; for having made a vow (ſays he, laughing,) to become Pope at Rome, "it did not ſuit me, you ſee, good friends, to ſtay and be hanged at Venice."

The advancement of this ſingular genius to the ſovereignty was marked with many peculiarities; and the apparent deſignation of him by Providence to thoſe high dignities he had ſo deſired, and which he became ſo well, is yet ſcarcely forgotten among us, though two ſo buſy centuries have elapſed ſince he wore them. It was his delight to impreſs that deſignation on men's minds. "Whenever I played at back-gammon," ſays he, "*ſix cinq* was always ſure to win the game."—He was ſon to Peretti, a turned-off footman of the Farneſe houſe, who married one of the maids, and lived at the foot of Monte Alto, where that extraordinary ſon was born to them on the day Charles V. was crowned Emperor. "We ſet out together," ſaid Sextus V. often; "but fortune ſet me to keep pigs, when I wanted to be driving more rational, though not leſs obſtinate animals." The truth was, Tarli, the famous preacher, going to a wedding in that neighbourhood one day, ſaw this lad keep on crying while every one elſe ſeemed happy. "What doſt cry for ſo, child?" ſays Tarli, "tell me."—"I cry," replies little Peretti, "becauſe God gave me a heart to be a great man, and I am but a poor boy."—"Wilt thou ſtudy and be good, and learn to be a great man?" ſays the preacher.—"Yes, that

I will, and keep pigs no more, but turn friar."—" Friars are always poor, my child," anſwered Tarli; " thoſe who deſpiſe poverty muſt not be friars."—" Well! I'll go through poverty then," replies the lad, " as you go through purgatory—but I'll come out a great man."—And ſo thou wilt, I am ſure," exclaims the eccleſiaſtic, turning to his companion Selleri, who laughed, but ſaid, " Show us the road to ſuch a town, child, and don't cry any more." The boy ran before them without ſhoes, nor could threats or perſuaſion drive him back from their convent, where they clothed and taught him; 'till ſuch were his acquirements, and ſuch his proficiency, that the ſuperiors counted him a prodigy of early ſcience; and his protector Tarli, on his death-bed, preſſed his hand, ſaying, " I grieve, dear Fælix, I can live no longer to witneſs your felicity and fame. You will be Pope, I'm ſure you will."—" And from that day," ſays Sextus, " I reſolved on't."

When ſettled in the ſeat he was born for, he relaxed not from ſtudy, nor ſtained his character with vice or folly; but in five years contributed, ſays Zimmerman, more to the embelliſhment of modern Rome than Auguſtus Cæſar did to ancient Rome in forty. The immenſe hoſpital, the four fine obeliſks, the water-work, where he employed four thouſand workmen, the improvements in the library, the ſtatues of St. Peter and St. Paul, placed upon Antonine's and Trajan's pillar, evince his munificent ſpirit. The diſtribution of his time alone can account for the vaſt works that he performed. Five hours he allotted then, to literature, ſeven to the cares of ſtate, two to his private devotions, four to convivial recreation and ſociety—the reſt to ſleep. When ſome of his counſellors grieved to ſee the Bible tranſlated into Latin —" Oh, it will ſave thoſe noble ſouls," ſaid he, " who take no pains to learn Latin like the heretics." Some years, before, in fact, when Calvin died, they were afraid of ſending Montalto Legate to Geneva, leſt he ſhould ſet up an independent ſect. But though, beſides all his public works, he daily maintained three hundred poor out of his privy purſe, at his demiſe the public coffers were left fuller than they had been by any Chriſtian Sovereign; " And this," ſays he, " might any man do, who ſet his face againſt vice, the great devourer of money, time, and fame." His only ſiſter, Camilla, was called into notice, her children were brought forward on every occaſion, and nothing pleaſed him more than attentions to them. Yet although Philip II. ſent jewels of enormous value to his niece, when ſhe eſpouſed the young Colonna, nothing could cure his hatred of the Spaniards; and when bigotted Olivarez, their Ambaſſador, expreſſed his affliction that his Holineſs had permitted a tranſlation of Holy Writ; the Pope ſitting profoundly ſilent, Olivarez obſerved it, and aſked, " What employed his mind ſo, and kept it from attending?"—" I was juſt thinking, Sir," replied Sextus,

tus, " which of theſe windows your Excellency might be thrown out of, that ſo with the feweſt bones broken, you might learn to addreſs Rome's maſter and your own with more reſpect." —" Theſe Spaniards," ſaid he afterwards, " will poiſon me, I know they will." And ſo he thought they did at laſt: but, like Flavius Veſpaſian, his model in many things, he laboured for Rome's welfare to the very limits of temporal exiſtence; and then calling Caſtagna, his old friend, cloſe to him, " After *pears**," ſays he, " come *cheſnuts*, you know; and do not, dear Monſignore, keep fretting ſo about theſe heretics when you ſucceed, as I am confident you will, but remember 'tis the converſion, not the death of ſinners which God requires." Caſtagna did ſucceed Peretti, but lived not to obey him. The Sfonderati Pope, Gregory XIV. cut from his dying mother, a noble Cremoneſe, by the Cæſarian operation, ſurvived them not a year. Innocent IX. reigned but ſeven weeks; and Clement VIII's pontificate was left to cloſe the century with a magnificent jubilee, cauſed by the converſion, and adorned by the abſolution of Henry IV.

* *Peretti* means little pears in Italian, and *Caſtagna*, means cheſnuts.

Inſtances of the Deference paid to Truth and Integrity.

IN proportion as a liar is deſpiſed and hated, a man of probity and truth is honoured and reſpected. Of the juſtice of this aſſertion, the following anecdotes will afford ſtriking examples—

Petrarch, the Italian poet, reſided in the family of Cardinal Calonna, when a violent quarrel aroſe, the foundation of which that prelate was anxious to learn: aſſembling, therefore, all his houſhold, he compelled them to take a ſolemn oath to repreſent all the circumſtances attending it with fairneſs and impartiality; and even his brother the Biſhop of Lema, was not excepted from making the ſacred aſſertion; but when Petrarch appeared, with an intent of following the Biſhop's example, the Cardinal cloſed the book, ſaying, " As to you, Petrarch, your word is ſufficient."

A ſimilar anecdote is related of Zenocrates, who was ſo univerſally honoured for his ſtrict adherence to truth, that at a judicial cauſe of importance, wherein he was a witneſs, the judges unanimouſly declared, that his bare word was ſufficient, and exempted him from the uſual oath.

Theſe are two of the many examples which are handed down to poſterity, of the great deference paid to truth and integrity.

AN ANECDOTE.

POOR Eraſmus loſt his whole ſubſtance *(quæ tum erat exigua, ſed miki maxima quum nihil ſupereſſet)* in conſequence of a ſeizure made by the cuſtom-houſe officers at Dover. Previous to his leaving England, he had conſulted his friend, Sir Thomas More, who informed him that he might carry any money out of the kingdom, which was not Engliſh coin. Eraſmus proteſts, that what he had with him was neither coined in England, nor paid him by any one here on Engliſh account. The money was however taken from him, and on his landing in France, he made a haſty collection of proverbs, which he printed and ſold for ſubſiſtence.

Anſwer, by J. Hayden, of Exeter, to T. Jarvis's Enigma, inſerted February 16.

DELUSIVE ſhrub! thy foliage gay
May charm the raviſh'd eye,
Yet, ſerpent-like, doſt oft betray
Thoſe who approach too nigh.
So pleaſure's paths to thoughtleſs youth
Attractive wear a ſmile,
But like the FURZE, in ſtricteſt truth,
It charms but to beguile.

We have received the like anſwer from Serjeant Whittle, of the Upway Volunteers; P. Ninnis, of St. Auſtell; G. Geach, of Wadebridge; J. Smith, T. Whicker, and L. H. of Exeter; Serjeant Aſh, of the Exminſter Volunteers; J. Swetman, of Melbury Oſmond; J. Bulgin, Caſtle Cary; W. Maddick, Rattery; T. Taylor, Bridgewater; W. Chudleigh, of Newton Buſhel; R. Sellick, and T. Webber, of Tiverton; and J. Field, of Staverton.

Anſwer, by Novus, of Barnſtaple, to Serjeant Field's Enigma, inſerted February 23.

A REWARD, Sir, with joy I pocket,
And in my DRAWER ſafely lock it.

*** We have received the like anſwer from J. Field, Staverton; W. Maddick, Rattery; Serjeant Aſh, of the Exminſter Volunteers; T. Webber, jun. and R. Sellick, jun. of Tiverton; Serjeant Whittle, of the Upway Volunteers; G. England, Upiyme; J. Smith, T. Whicker, and H. Humphries, of Exeter; and J. Bulgin, of Caſtle Cary.

A CHARADE.

WITHOUT aid from my firſt the deep organ were mute,
Not a note could eſcape from the ſoft-breathing flute;

My ſecond oft pour'd its melodious ſtrains,
Gently touch'd by the ſkill of Arcadian ſwains:
By the powers of my whole, converſation's maintain'd,
Sweet muſic is made, knotty points are explain'd.

A CHARADE, *by John Field, of Staverton.*

IMPRIMIS, find an odour ſweet,
Which doth the nymphs perfume,
When at aſſemblies they do meet,
Or theatres illume.
And next, dear Sirs, an emblem ſhew
Of my ſweet Anna's face,
Where beauty in its bloom doth glow,
With every gentle grace.
My whole from off the bough did ſtrip
To deck her boſom fair;
As o'er the gay parterre we tripp'd
To take the fragrant air.

An ENIGMA, *by George England, of Uplyme,*

YE who, with piercing eyes, and thoughts intenſe,
Survey creation in the keeneſt ſenſe:
Diſcern from each effect its various cauſe,
And pore with utmoſt ſkill her latent laws,
'Mongſt all the ſcenes that croud variety,
Say is there ought more truly ſtrange than me?
When on my form the ſtranger turns his eye,
I'm judg'd a bloſſom of delightful die.
The ſmiling bluſh of ſpring I ſeem to wear;
Nor in deception do I thus appear—
Yet wits affirm, and for a truth maintain,
I'm not of Flora's vegetable train.
By inſtinct led I ſhun the hand of fate,
A truth indeed, yet wond'rous to relate:
Juſt as 'twould pluck me from my rocky bed.
Lo I am gone, and like a viſion fled.
No change on me the ſeaſons can impreſs,
Alike in each I wear my gaudy dreſs,
Secure from public view, in ſhades I dwell,
Emboſom'd ſafe in Lucy's inmoſt cell.
By beauty's artful charms, as ſome aſſure,
I there with pleaſure can my food allure.
But hold, ſoft maid! no more thy aid I claim,
No more is needful to reveal my name.

POETRY.

The CHOICE.

WHEN'EER, my friend, you chance to find,
A female who attracts your mind,
Your choice awhile ſuſpend;
Examine nearly firſt her heart,
If uncorrupt, if free from art,
To that be ſure attend.

For beauty ſoon familiar grows,
Or fades, as hourly fades the roſe,
Frail tenant of decay;
But, virtue, life's extremeſt length,
Will never droop, but gather ſtrength,
With each ſucceeding day.

This is the beauty worth your care,
And not the cheek, the lip, the air,
The eye, the fine-mine'd mien;
If no deformity diſgrace,
You'll ſoon think that a lovely face,
Where virtue ſhines ſerene.

Be then the purpoſe of her heart,
Whom of yourſelf you'd make a part,
Confirm'd and well inform'd;
In all things moral and divine,
The virtues more attractive ſhine
By true devotion warm'd.

Thoſe virtues ſtill have leaſt alloy,
And longeſt bear the pureſt joy,
That on religion grow;
Others to fear or intereſt yield,
Or ſhrink, and meanly quit the field,
When ſtorms of paſſion blow.

Let no mean ſuperſtitious fear,
Call forth a ſigh, or pour the tear,
For thoſe who mean the beſt;
Who've only honeſt ends in view,
Will carefully thoſe ends purſue,
And leave to Heaven the reſt.

If gratitude her boſom ſwell,
If there kind gen'rous pity dwell,
Meekneſs and manly ſenſe;
If no deſire for dreſs or play,
Can lead her ſteady heart away,
Fear not her innocence.

Fair virtue, honour, candour, truth,
Alone maintain the charms of youth,
Thro' every ſtage of life;
Theſe with new luſtre ever glow,
And every day new charms beſtow,
Upon the friend—the wife.

Theſe light the lamp of pure deſire,
Theſe form the clear celeſtial fire,
Bright flame of laſting love;
While practis'd looks, and airs, and ſmiles,
And art that thoughtleſs man beguiles,
But tranſient meteors prove.

ODE *on the* DEATH *of a* YOUNG LADY.

LUR'D by the ſoft and genial gale,
That cools the breaſt of ſpring
The balmy roſe and primroſe pale
Are fann'd by zephyr's wing.

Yet oft the ſlumb'ring ſtorms ariſe
From out their dark ſojourn,
And rudely ſweep in ireful guiſe
The vale's defenceleſs bourn.

Beneath their fell, tyrannic power,
The vernal roſes die;
No more their ſplendours of an hour,
Shall meet the muſing eye.

So, foil'd by death's victorious hand,
The youthful Laura fell;
Unmov'd ſhe met the ſtern command,
And ſmil'd a long farewell.

Sad o'er the lonely bed of grief
Her tender mother hung;
No ſoothing words afford relief,
Tho' honied from the tongue.

She, like ſome hero's mimic form,
In ſilent gloom remains;
Thus bends the yew before the ſtorm,
That howls along the plains.

Around the couch where Laura lies
The mournful virgins ſtand;
No more the ſounds of gladneſs riſe
Amid the peerleſs band.

Behold, ye ſun-beams of the morn!
How ſoon your glories fade;
Tho' orient hues the ſky adorn,
Their ſplendour's ſoon decay'd.

Say, on your cheek does beauty's flower
In virgin radiance bloom?
Can youthful beauty's magic power
Elude the fatal tomb?

By Eſk's poetic ſtream no more
My guileleſs friend ſhall ſtray,
Nor e'er with eager ſtep explore,
The Yarrow's winding way.

No more at early dawn we ſcale
Glenvoran's loftly brow,

And hail, with youthful rapture hail,
The fairy ſcenes below.

Yet oft, at dewy evening's cloſe,
My feet ſhall haunt thy grave;
O'er which the balmy-ſcented roſe
And humble lily wave.

PEACE *and* SHEPHERD.

LOW in a deep ſequeſter'd vale,
Whence Alpine heights aſcend,
A beauteous nymph, in pilgrim garb,
Is ſeen her ſteps to bend.

Her olive garland drops with gore;
Her ſcatter'd treſſes torn,
Her bleeding breaſt, her bruiſed feet,
Beſpeak a maid forlorn.

"From bower, hall, and palace driven,
"To theſe lone wilds I flee,
"My name is peace, I love the cot;
"O ſhepherd, ſhelter me!"

O beauteous pilgrim, why doſt thou
"From bower and palace flee?
"So ſoft thy voice, ſo ſweet thy look,
"Sure all would ſhelter thee."

"Like Noah's dove no reſt I find;
"The din of battle roars
"Where once my ſteps I lov'd to print
"Along the myrtle ſhores.

"For ever in my frighted ears
"The ſavage war-whoop ſounds;
"And, like a panting hare, I fly
"Before the op'ning hounds."

"Pilgrim, thoſe ſpiry groves among
"The manſions thou may'ſt ſee,
"Where cloiſter'd ſaints chaunt holy
"hymns,
"Sure ſuch would ſhelter thee!"

"Thoſe roofs with trophied banners
"ſtream,
"There martial hymns reſound;
"And, ſhepherd, oft from croſier'd
"hands
"This breaſt has felt a a wound."

"Ah! gentle pilgrim, glad would I
"Thoſe tones for ever hear!
"With thee to ſhare my ſcanty lot,
"That lot to me were dear.

"But lo, along the vine-clad ſteep,
"The gleam of armour ſhines;
"His ſcatter'd flock, his ſtraw-roof'd
"hut
"The helpleſs ſwain reſign.

"And now the ſmouldering flames
"aſpire;
"Their lurid light I ſee;
"I hear the human wolves approach:
"I cannot ſhelter thee."

The NURSE *of* LOVE.

LAPT on Cythera's golden ſands,
When love firſt charm'd the quick-
ning earth,
Long was the doubt what foſtering
hands
Should tend and rear the glorious
birth.

Firſt, Hebe claim'd the ſweet employ,
Her cup, her thornleſs flowers, ſhe
ſaid,
Would feed him beſt with health and
joy,
Would cradle beſt his infant head.

But anxious Venus juſtly fear'd
The tricks and changeful mind of
youth,
Too mild the ſeraph peace appear'd,
Too ſtern, too cold, the matron
truth.

Next fancy claim'd him for her own,
But prudence diſallow'd the right;
She deem'd her brilliant colours thone
Too dazzling for his infant ſight.

To hope awhile the charge was given,
And well with hope the cherub
throve,
Till innocence came down from heaven
The guardian friend and nurſe of
love.

But pleaſure o'er the thoughtleſs child,
Her magic mirror ſlily glanc'd;
And ſcenes that every ſenſe beguil'd,
Before his rapturous eyes advanc'd.

Gazing with joy the child purſu'd
Each flower of bright and varied
hue;
Till night came on no danger view'd,
Then every fairy form withdrew.

With tearful eye, with accents mild,
He aſk'd to find his guardian's home,
Some knew her not, and others ſmil'd,
To think her charge alone ſhould
roam.

Inſulted, frighted, pale with grief,
And dreading every moment's ſtay,
When no kind hand would give relief,
A ſober matron croſs'd his way.

He ran to her, and told the truth,
Repentance ſooth'd his juſt alarms,
And then led back the wandering youth
And plac'd him in his nurſe's arms.

REFLECTION.

IF plans of public eminence we trace,
Domeſtic virtue are its fureſt baſe.